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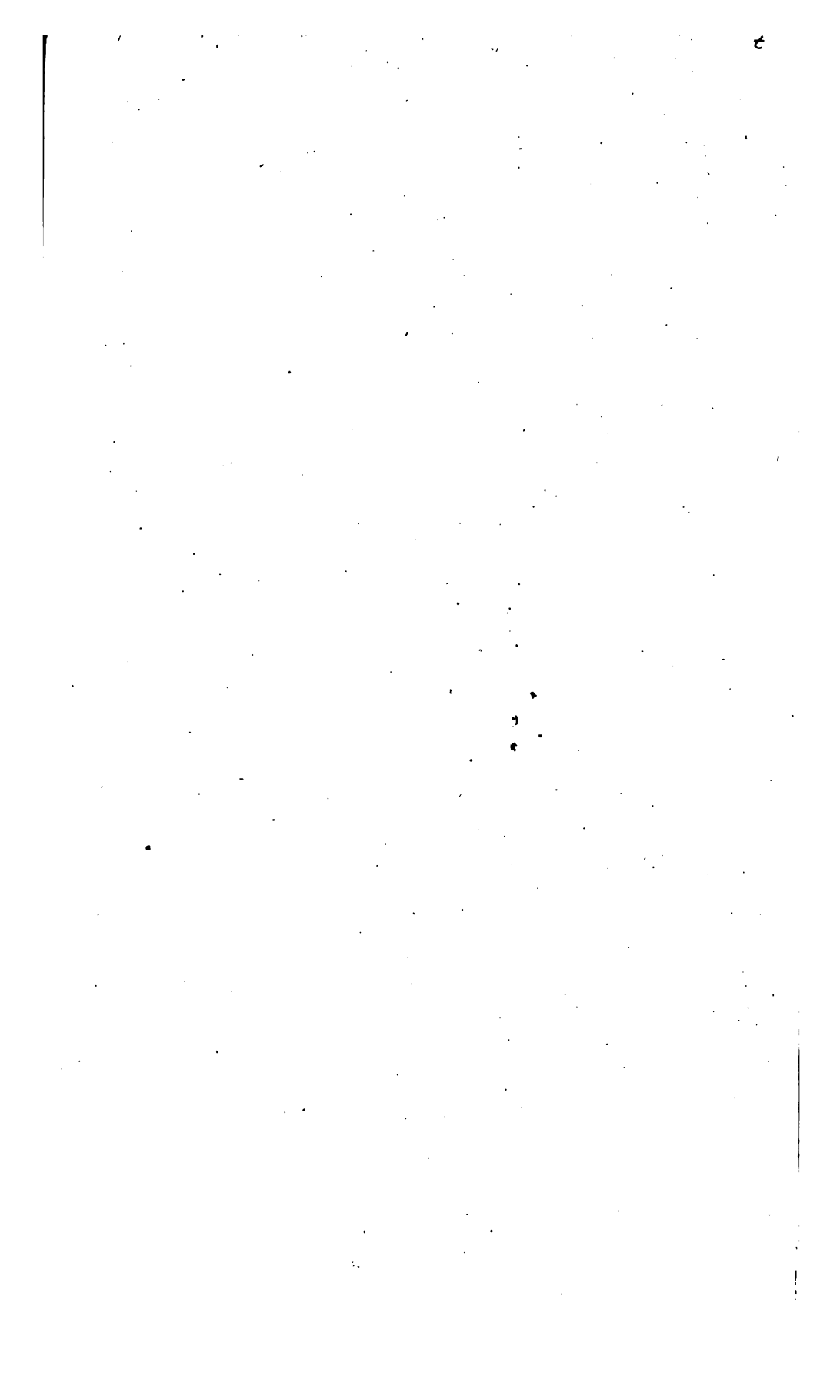
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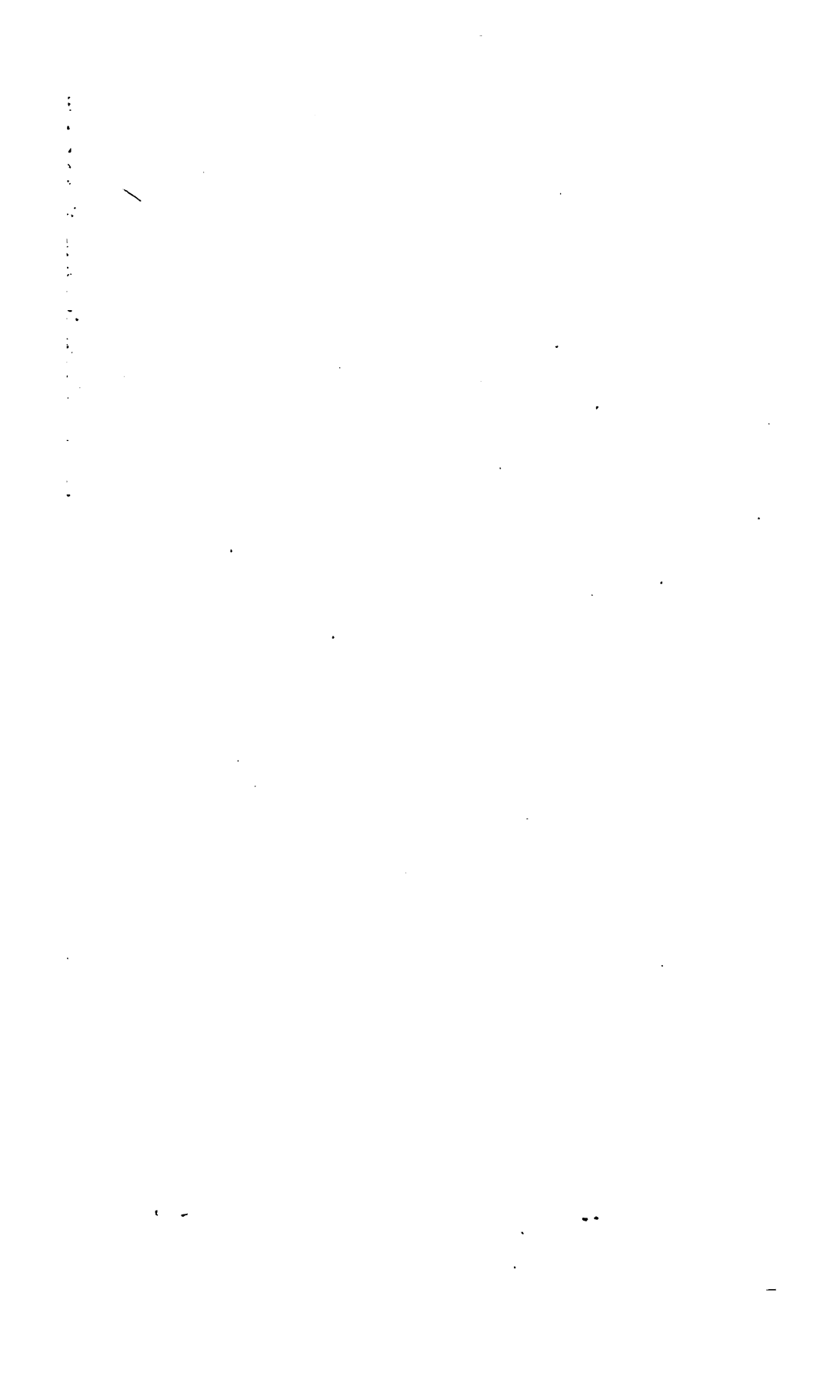
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52









J. M. JEWELL, PHOTO.

WESTERHAM.

THE
HISTORY OF BRASTED,

ITS MANOR, PARISH, AND CHURCH.

BY
J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A.,
CURATE-IN-CHARGE.

ILLUSTRATED BY A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TOWER.

All proceeds arising from the sale will be given to the "Church Tower
Restoration Fund."

J. H. JEWELL, WESTERHAM.

1874.

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TO THE VENERABLE
BENJAMIN HARRISON, M.A.,
ARCHDEACON OF MAIDSTONE.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON,

As it was your kindly mention of my name which led the Archbishop of Canterbury, after my return from India, to place me in temporary charge of Brasted, I feel there is no one to whom I can so fitly inscribe this attempt to trace out the history of the Parish as to yourself; especially as the work owes its origin to your urgent recommendation to our excellent Churchwardens, at your Visitation of the parish last autumn, that "considering the venerable and interesting character of the ancient and massive tower," they should make a vigorous effort to remove the present painful contrast which its dilapidated appearance presents to the New Church adjoining.

I am the more desirous to connect your name with this little work, as it gives me the opportunity of testifying my grateful appreciation of a friendship, marked by unnumbered acts of kindness, extending over more than thirty years.

Believe me to be,

My dear Archdeacon,

Yours most sincerely,

J. CAVE-BROWNE.

Curate-in-Charge.

BRASTED RECTORY,
March, 1874.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Introduction.	v	Country Seats	20, 21
The Name	1	Rectory	22
Its Meaning	3	Rectors	23—29
Form of the Parish	4	Church	30—32
History of the Manor	5	Coats of Arms	33, 34
Ancient Tenure of the Manor	8	Monuments	35—46
Manorial terms	9	Tower	46—49
Hog-driver	9	Registers	50
Head-silver	10	Briefs	51
The "Ville"	11	Parish Charities	52
"Bloodins"	12	Tradesman's Token	53
Pilgrims' Road	13	Register entries of Crow, Heath, and Seyliard fami- lies.	54, 55
Hog-trough Hill	14	Genealogical Table	56
Chart, Weald, etc.	15		
Brasted Park	15—18		
Prince Napoleon	19		

INTRODUCTION.

EVERY parish has its history, written in the walls and windows of its Parish Church, in its Church Registers, and its Parish records, and in its local traditions and customs ; a history which can hardly fail to have an interest for succeeding generations of parishioners ; and it may prove of some value, too, so far as it forms an integral part, however small, of the sum total of the nation's history.

In a parish, with its landmarks of social change, its imprints of the advancement of art, and its memorials of departed piety, all connecting the living reverently and lovingly with the dead, a Clergyman may be forgiven if in his ministrations amongst the men and women and children of to-day he permits himself to be sometimes drawn back in thought and in research among those of the past, and finds pleasure in ever and anon dwelling upon the great and good and lovely that are gone, in the midst of these records of their deeds and their virtues. His ministerial efforts need not suffer by the distraction ; they will rather be stimulated by the associations ; the surroundings of the place and the people will draw him the more closely to them in personal as well as pastoral sympathy and interest.

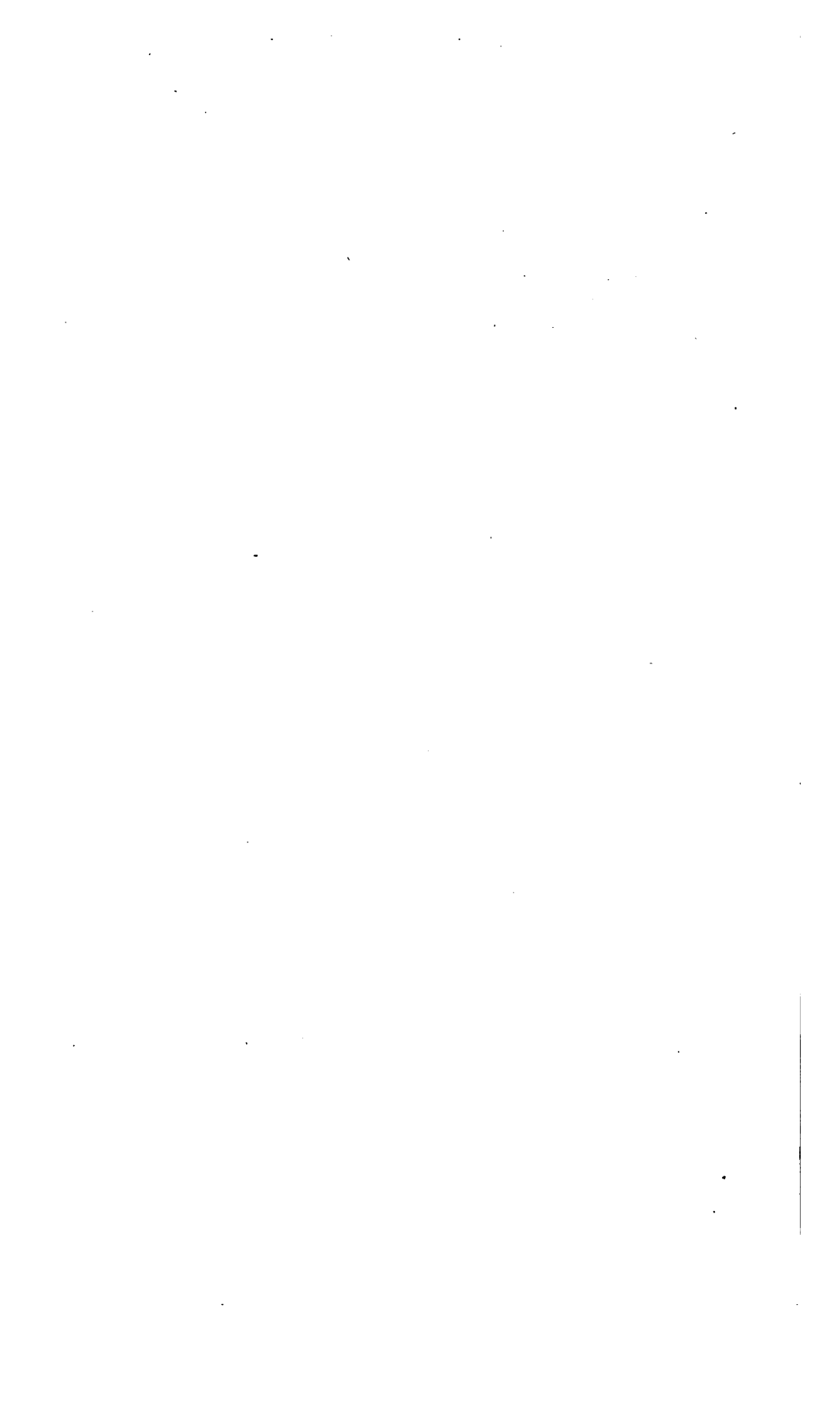
To such an influence the writer must plead guilty of having yielded.

When, in the strong conviction that, especially among the working classes, industry and sobriety, and consequently domestic happiness, have a wonderfully close connection, he proposed last Autumn that an attempt should be made to get up a Parochial "INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," and was met on every side with ready promises of co-operation, though occasionally accompanied by a good-natured smile of doubt as to success, he eventually found himself in this difficulty, that while all, old and young, men and women, boys and girls, seemed bent on doing *something*, he himself was likely to be left standing out as the only *non-industrious* member of the community. He was not clever enough to carve, or model, or paint, or even knit or sew, so he bethought himself he would try if he could *write* something that would be worth exhibiting. Probably (he thought) nothing would be more acceptable generally, than a short history of the parish itself. So he set himself to gather from every possible source such local knowledge as was available, and this little volume is the result. In offering it to his parishioners he feels sure of their indulgent reception of it. Should it fall into the hands of more severe judges, he hopes he may plead for mercy as being a mere *tyro*, as unfortunately the work itself will show, in Architecture and Archæology. He can only say he has tried to do his best.

In writing it he has set before himself two ends, and earnestly hopes he has not wholly failed of either,—to help, by any profits arising from the sale of the book to form the nucleus of a Fund *for the Restoration of the Church Tower*,

and also to leave behind some memento—though he would fain hope this will not be the only, or the most lasting one—of his temporary connection with the parish as its Curate.

Where every application for information or help has been so readily responded to, it may seem invidious to select only some for thanks ; to name all will be impossible. Yet he feels that, while now thanking *all* most sincerely, there are three to whom his acknowledgments are specially due ; to Mrs. Streatfield, of Charts Edge, for free access to her noble library, a treasure-house of local archæological wealth ; to the Venerable Archdeacon Harrison, for having been allowed to draw so largely upon his fund of local ecclesiastical knowledge, and his ready research ; and above all, to Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle Street, to whose liberality and local interest he owes it that he is able to give the *entire proceeds* of the sale of this volume to the "Tower Restoration Fund."



THE HISTORY OF BRASTED.

THE parish of Brasted lies in the rich valley of Holmesdale, almost on the western border-line of Kent, separated only from the adjacent county of Surrey by the parish of Westerham. This portion of the valley, from its fertility and picturesque beauty, is commonly known as "The Archbishop's Garden"—the three parishes of Brasted, Sundridge, and Chevening, which run along it, having been for many centuries connected with the See of Canterbury.

In Domesday Book, (which bears date A.D. 1086,) the name *Briestede* occurs, as that of a manor in Kent held under the Archbishop of Canterbury,* and The name. from the similarity of sound, especially when taking into account the broad Saxon pronunciation, this has been generally accepted as the original form of the name now modernised into Brasted. In support of this view, despite the scepticism of Philipott,† we find remarkable collateral

* The entry in Domesday Book is as follows, under the heading "Terra militum ejus": "Haimo Vicecomes tenet de Archiep[iscop]o BRIESTEDE;" and, after detailing its value, its arable land, woodland, pasturage, etc., etc., is added, "Hoc manerium tenuit Alnod Abb[as] de Archiep[iscop]o Cantuar[ensi]."—*Cheneth*, p. vii.

* Philipott (*Villare Cantianum*, p. 68) gravely doubts the identity of the two names. He gives his reasons at some length; but it is evi-

testimony in a work which may be called a "supplementary" Domesday Book, which must have been compiled about the same time as the "King's" Domesday Book; but confines itself to a record of the Church lands as then held.* Here the name of the manor is given *Bradstede*,† and the similarity in the details of the two entries leaves it beyond question that they refer to the same place. In the next earliest record of manors and parishes, the "Textus Roffensis,"‡ compiled A.D. 1115, which contains, among other varied and quaint information, copies of charters, grants, etc., connected with the

dent that the entry in the Church Domesday Book was unknown to him. Nor, indeed, does it seem to be known to Hasted or Harris.

* Where the original of this work now is, if it still exists, is unknown. A MS. copy of the portion referring to the manors of Christ Church Priory, Canterbury, is preserved in a memorandum book of Prior Eastry's, of the fourteenth century, in the British Museum: but for that portion relating to the manors held under the Archbishop, we are indebted to Somners, who has rescued it from oblivion by printing it *in extenso* in his history: yet he does not mention where he saw the original. For valuable information regarding this work the writer is indebted to T. G. Godfrey Faussett, Esq., of Canterbury.

† The entry stands thus: "De Bradstede. Bradstede tenuit Wlnod cild ab Archiep. T. E. R. et nunc tenet illud Haimo ab isto Lanfranco Archiepisc. et tunc defendebat se, etc., etc. Istud manerium est in hundredo de Hostreham." (A copy of this interesting entry appears inside the cover of one of the parish Record Books, apparently in the handwriting of Dr. M. Bull.) The similarity in the two entries is remarkable. *Wlnod cild* means Wlnod the younger or the child; probably the word "Wlnod" (*W* being used as a vowel in Saxon) is identical with the word "Alnod" in the King's Domesday Book; and probably, too, both are Normanised forms of the Saxon name "Ægelnoth," or "Æthelnoth," who was the last but one of the Abbots (T. E. R.) in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

‡ This reference is wrongly given by Hasted and Harris. Through the kindness of the Dean of Rochester the writer has been able to examine very carefully the "Textus Roffensis" in the original, (and also "Registerium Roffense" by J. Thorpe, which contains extensive extracts from the "Textus,") but without finding this allusion to *Bradstede*.

Diocese of Rochester (which until quite recently included this part of Kent), the name is written *Bradestede*. The change from *Bradestede* and *Bradstede* to the present form, *Brasted*, appears to have crept in early in the sixteenth century. In the Archiepiscopal Registers in Lambeth Palace Library, it first occurs as *Brasted* in Archbishop Cranmer's Register, in the year 1537.

A difficulty presents itself at the outset as to the meaning of the name: for *Briestede* no derivation has been proposed; while for *Bradestede* different ones have ^{its meaning.} been given. Hasted* assumes that the Saxon word *brade* means *long*: and such a derivation undoubtedly describes the form of the parish very correctly, for it is the *longest* parish in the county, being above eight miles from end to end, and in no part more than one mile in width. Harris,† on the other hand, gives "*broad*" as the more exact meaning of *brade*, but does not attempt to explain how it applies to this parish. It is clear that the term "*broad*" cannot in its primary sense represent the form of a parish which has the marked peculiarity of being very narrow in proportion to its length. But the Saxon word *brade* was sometimes used in a secondary and wider sense of "*large*," "*extensive*;" of this use we still retain some instances in common parlance, when we speak of "*broad lands*," "*broad acres*," "*the broad ocean*," etc.; and in this sense it might perhaps not improperly represent a parish considerably larger in area than many of its neighbours. Another solution also suggests itself, though it may be feared this one will hardly receive favour with rigid etymological critics. The only road which in Saxon days would have crossed this parish would have been one

* Hist. of Kent (12 vol. octavo ed.), vol. iii., p. 146.

† Hist. of Kent (folio), vol. i., p. 53.

running east and west, serving as a highroad between Winchester, the capital of the West Saxons, and Canterbury, the capital of the old kingdom of Kent; and the traveller, as he journeyed along this road, would have Brasted stretching in all its *breadth* right and left of him.

Yet another explanation of the name has been offered, and certainly carries some weight with it, which is that the epithet *broad* originally referred, not to the shape of the manor or parish, but to that of the *stede*, the settlement, or village. This, however, can only be a matter of conjecture; for there remain no ruins in any part of the village, nor is there any local tradition, to point to some grand old manor house or extensive range of buildings forming the original settlement, which would entitle it to such a distinction.

Whatever the real meaning of the name, the formation of the parish is remarkable. It is a narrow strip stretching from the range of Kentish chalk hills, on which Knockholt, with its well-known clump of beeches, is so conspicuous a landmark, in almost parallel lines between Sundridge and Westerham, till it terminates abruptly, about a mile and a half below Toy's Hill, at Piggott's Wood; and, with a detached portion of Hever intervening, reappears about a mile further south, just beyond the "Four Elms" hamlet, and then runs in a very irregular form, impinging right and left upon Edenbridge and Chiddingstone, nearly touching the town of Edenbridge on the one side, and the walls of Hever Castle on the other; and including at its northern angle the ancient estate of the now extinct Seyliards, and in its southern range that of the once important old family of the De la Wares, with which they became blended.

Inconvenient and without object as this extreme length of the parish may now seem, it is not difficult to discover the

original design of such an arrangement ; which doubtless was that the manor, which is conterminous with the parish, should embrace every variety of soil, hill and valley, arable and pasture, and woodland. There, too, was the chalk for lime-burning and manure ; the flint on the hillside for road-making and repair ; the high forest ground, still known as the "Chart," for timber, with its soils of peat on the one side and gravel on the other ; and, below that, the vast expanse of smaller timber growth of the "Weald," out of which have been cleared the richer pasture-land enclosures which constitute the farms to the south. This very remarkable variety of soil, within comparatively so small a space, must have proved of incalculable value so long as "Common rights" existed to the parish at large, and to individual freeholders.

Exactly 1100 years ago—that is, in the year 773*—Offa, the King of Mercia, defeated Aldric,† the King of Kent, at Otford, and, being a zealous supporter of religion and liberal benefactor of monasteries and churches, gave the manor which had been the scene of his victory, and several adjacent manors, or parishes, to the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, under whom they remained until the time of the Conquest. The then Archbishop, Stigand, being a Saxon, and having been a personal friend of the conquered Harold, and some doubts moreover being thrown on the validity of his consecration, William soon deposed him, and appointed Lanfranc, a Norman, to the Archbishopric. Lanfranc, having been Abbot of Caen, at once set himself to remodel the Priory after the foreign

The history of the manor.

* Camden's "Britannia," p. 193 ; Hasted's "Kent," vol. iii., p. 147.

† Camden says "Ealhmund," p. 313.

pattern. Among other changes, he caused a division of the revenues, which had hitherto been held conjointly by the Archbishop and the Priory, taking one half to himself and his successors, and assigning the other half for the maintenance of the Prior and Convent. However, it would seem that he soon felt the inconvenience arising from a too powerful patron ; for, as Domesday Book shows, he must have been at a very early date relieved of some of the temporalities of his See, several of the richest manors being distributed among the Conqueror's Norman followers, and among others that of Brasted. This appears to have been given to *Haimo de Crevequer*, the most powerful and influential of his Norman nobles in this county ; from whom it must have soon passed into the hands of another Norman favourite named *De Clare*, who received other large grants in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge ; though when, and under what circumstances the transfer was made, there appears to be no record. He was soon after made Earl of Glo'ster and Hertford ; and in this family the manor remained for above 400 years. On the death of Gilbert de Clare at Bannockburn, without a son, it passed through his daughter Margaret to her husband, *Hugh de Audley*, who was created Earl of Glo'ster by Edward III. He also leaving an only daughter, Margaret, it passed to her husband, *Ralph Stafford*, who was so high in favour with Edward III., that on the institution of the Order of the Garter, A.D. 1349, he was made one of the original knights, and was afterwards created Earl of Stafford. His great-grandson, Humphrey Stafford, was created Duke of Buckingham by Henry VI., and fell fighting for the king in the battle of Northampton. Three generations more it remained in the Stafford family, when Edward, the fourth duke, was charged under Henry VIII. with high treason, and

beheaded, and the manor of Brasted became forfeited to the Crown.

From the reign of Henry VIII. the manor has known frequent changes. That king bestowed it upon one of his courtiers, Sir Henry Isley;* who being concerned in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the first year of Queen Mary's reign, was attainted and executed at Sevenoaks, and the manor again confiscated. A few years after, however, it was restored to his son—a Sir Henry also—on condition of a yearly payment to the Crown. But in the twenty-second year of Elizabeth's reign (A.D. 1580), this payment having fallen heavily into arrears, the manor was again seized by the Crown, and sold. It then passed by purchase into the hands of Samuel Lennard,† whose family had for years owned the neighbouring estate of Chevening. His son, Sampson Lennard, married Margaret, sister of Lord Dacre. This Lord Dacre dying without issue, the Barony of Dacre was conferred on Sampson Lennard. His great-grandson, Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacre, enjoyed the doubtful, and in his case fatal, honour of being in favour with Charles II., who created him Earl of Sussex. But at the profligate Court of the "Merry Monarch" he dissipated all his property, and returned to Chevening with broken health and ruined fortune, to linger out a few years in retirement.

On his death, in 1715, Chevening estate and Brasted manor were sold; and were purchased by Major-General James Stanhope,‡ who, having distinguished himself in the memorable capture of Port Mohun§ in Minorca, and the

* The Isley family had long lived in the adjacent parish of Sundridge.

† So Hasted spells it; but Burke gives the name *Leonard*.

‡ Grandson of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield.

§ Hence the second title of this branch of the family.

victory of Almenaca in Spain, had been made one of the principal Secretaries of State on the accession of George I. in 1714, and three years after was created Viscount, and in the following year Earl, Stanhope; in whose family the estate of Chevening and the manor of Brasted still remain.

When the manor was taken from the Archbishops by the Ancient tenure of the manor. Conqueror, and conferred on his Norman knight, De Clare, the See of Canterbury still retained a seignoralty or right paramount; and this complicated tenure was productive of many disputes between the successive Archbishops and Earls of Glo'ster; until, 200 years after, (A.D. 1264,) an amicable arrangement, (but one that will call up a smile in this nineteenth century,) was entered into between that fierce soldier prelate, Boniface, and Richard de Clare, then Earl of Glo'ster: to the effect that the Earls were to hold the manor under the Archbishops, on condition of doing service as *Seneschall** on the occasion of the "great feast of enthronization" of an Archbishop, and on doing suit for it at his Court at Otford. That feudal tenure has been long obsolete, passing away as entirely as the once lordly palace of Otford, of which scarce a vestige remains to mark its site.

This original connection with Canterbury accounts for Brasted, and the neighbouring livings of Sundridge and Chevening, remaining Peculiars of that See, even though up to 1846 they were within the diocese of Rochester. The patronage of them, as well as the jurisdiction, has remained with the Archbishops for eleven hundred years.

* Hasted (vol. iii., p. 148) calls them "Chief Butlers;" Harris, "High Stewards." To use legal phraseology, it was held of the Archbishops before the Conquest in *frank almoign*; subsequently by tenure of Grand Sergeantry; and of the Crown by Knight's service, or its equivalent.

In the manorial jurisdiction of Brasted are many traces of the rural life men led along this valley in by-gone days,—a fair type, too, of that which prevailed through the length and breadth of Old England in the Middle Ages. Here the Lord of the Manor still holds his Court Leet, as well as his Court Baron, and here we find officers year by year appointed, such as a *borsholder* or *borough's-elder*, head man of a tything, and an *ale-conner*, whose office it was to taste the ale, and to examine the weights and measures; though their functions have long since passed into the hands of men known under the less romantic name of Excise officers and County Police. Here is the *street-driver*, or *hog-driver* or *hayward* (corruption of *hog-warden*); and the duty of seeing that all the hogs were duly provided with nose-rings, and of keeping the enclosed lands and all the roads clear of straggling swine, was hardly a sinecure when these formed the staple of a *franklin's* (freeholder's) wealth, and every manor had, as recorded in Domesday Book, its amount of woodland representing its capabilities of *pannagium*, or feeding ground for swine, as well as of *herbagium*, or pasturage for cattle. This name of *hog-driver* occurring every year in the Court Leet records, reminds us that time was when this rich vale of Holmesdale, where now only here and there an isolated clump stands conspicuous in the landscape, was, as its very name indicates,* a woodland range of beech and oak,† beneath the shades of

* Camden's Brit. p. 154. Lambarde's Perambulation, etc., p. 519.

† So comparatively rare must elm-trees have been in this part, that the clustering of four together has given the name of "Four Elms" to an outlying hamlet; and Dr. Michael Bull, the then rector, thinks it necessary to record in the Parish Register Book that "Twenty-six elms were planted in the lower part of Bentfield, next to the Court Lodge Mead, by M. B., March, 1735-6."

which swine herded in hundreds, fattening on the *mastes* and acorns, which strewed the ground, and where doubtless many a Gurth and Wamba used to grumble over the hardships of their serfdom.

Another and far more rare relic of feudalism remains in this manor, under the name of "head-silver," or Head-silver. as it is sometimes called "*smoke groat*."* This charge is confined to the "ville" or township of the parish, and consists of a claim by the Lord of the Manor for the sum of "thirteen shillings and fourpence for the head-silver,† or common fine, that is to say, on every householder within the said ville, fourpence for himself, twopence for his apprentice (a communicant),‡ and twopence for his servant, etc." By virtue of this payment every householder of the ville is free from the manorial claim for *live heriot*.§ No doubt such exemption and all the other exemptions and privileges enjoyed under the tenure of *gavelkind*, once extended over the whole parish,—as tradition, if not history, tells us it did over the whole county of Kent,|| but failed when the Manor

* This name probably originated in the fact that in those days each house had but its single hearth.

† The writer has failed to find any clue to the origin or date of this fine. It seems to be quite distinct from the common fine known as *Cerf-money*, or *King's Silver*, which exists in many manors.

‡ A striking instance of the responsibility thrown in olden times on the master to watch and promote the spiritual interests of his apprentices, now unhappily too rarely realized.

§ This peculiarity may be noticed, that, while the *Heriot* ordinarily belongs to the Court Baron, this fine of exemption belongs to the Court Leet.

|| Camden (Brit. p. 187) says, on the authority of old Thomas Spot, the monk (no ancient writer having anything of it), that the Kentish men, instead of resisting the Conqueror, surrendered to him on condition that they might have the free customs and rights of the country preserved entire; that especially which they called *gavelkind*. Among other privileges, this conceded to them the right of transmit-

was *disgavelled* in the 2nd and 3rd of Edward IV.* Still this singular partial exemption remains, and the specified amount must be collected yearly by the constable of the "Ville" by Michaelmas Day, and paid by him to the Steward of the Lord of the Manor at his Court Leet.

For parochial purposes, also, this "Ville" forms one of the divisions of the parish, distinguishing the *Town* portion from the *Upland*, the compact northern part where the mass of the population live, from the Chart range and the Weald beyond. This division is still nominally retained in the appointment of Overseers; and was so in that of Churchwardens until the year 1806, when, on the Rev. J. Gibbons being appointed to the living, it was agreed in Vestry that the Rector should nominate one, and the Parishioners elect the other Churchwarden.

The "Ville" has also nominally an independent jurisdiction, having its own constable. An annual fair is held in it on Ascension Day.

At the last survey, in 1844, the parish was calculated to comprise in round numbers, about 4,450 acres, of which some 1400 were woodland, 1450 pasture and private grounds, and 1600 arable, including about 110 appropriated to hop gardens; which latter has been considerably increased during the subsequent thirty years.

The parish is not without its local traditions. A field lying at the north-east corner is commonly known by the name of "Bloodin's," and ^{The Bloodin's field.} local tradition traces this name to a bloody battle said to

ting land by bequest or inheritance, or by sale without sanction of, or fine to, the Lord of the Manor.

* *Hasted*, vol. iii., p. 149.

have been fought there. Now history tells us that nearly 1000 years ago (A.D. 904), 130 years after the battle at Otford, between Offa and the Saxons, this Vale of Holmesdale was the scene of "a fierce and sharp encounter" between the Saxons and the Danes, in which the Saxons, after a severe struggle, repelled their formidable invaders; and it is very probable from its position that this field was the scene of one of the most deadly episodes of the battle.* "This victory," says quaint old William Lambarde, in his "Perambulations of Kent," published in 1576, "begat, I guess, the common byword used by the inhabitants of this vale, even till this present day, in which they vaunt after this manner :

" The Vale of Holmesdale
Never wonne, and never shale."

Here it may not be out of place to mention that from the date of that invasion of the Danes this valley seems to have escaped nearly all the political convulsions which have swept over England. Having made terms with the Conqueror, the men of Kent were left in quiet possession of their old Saxon privileges and their free customs. The struggle between Archbishop Stephen Langton and King John, and the dreadful interdict which resulted from it, may indeed have been felt here; † but neither the long-sustained struggles between the Barons and the Crown, nor the wars of the

* Human bones are occasionally ploughed up in this field. The chief battle was fought at Otford, the scene of which is still known by the name of the "Danefield."

† It is possible that the single skeleton discovered a few years ago in the "Bloodin's" field, its limbs reverently disposed, and buried east and west, was a victim of that interdict, when rich and poor alike were denied Christian burial, and their bodies were placed in unconsecrated ground in waste places and ditches.

Roses, appear to have disturbed the peace of this secluded vale ; even the rebellion of Wat Tyler in Richard II.'s reign, though of Kentish origin, was confined to the eastern and northern parts of the county. It is only in the "rising" of 1450, when Jack Cade, "the clothier of Maidstone," at the head of his men of Kent, defeated and killed Jack Cade. Sir Humphrey Stafford at Sevenoaks, that Brasted was affected ; a few of its inhabitants* are named in the official list of the misguided men, who, after their defeat on London Bridge, and the death of their leader, experienced the clemency of Henry VI.

Now to return to more peaceful reminiscences. Under the Chalk hill runs what is still called "the Pilgrims' Road." It is now only a narrow lane ; † and by it the The Pilgrims' Road. pilgrims, whether the West of England men from their great rendezvous at Winchester, or foreigners who landed at Southampton, would wend their way to the shrine of Thomas à-Becket at Canterbury, slaking their thirst as they passed along at the "Holy Well" close by, which to this day retains its name. Probably it was by this very road that Henry II. himself, in the month of July 1174, travelled in pilgrim garb to do penance—that great penance—at the tomb of the illustrious Prelate whom a hasty word of his had martyred.

* "Ville de Brastede, et Lucate de Tunbrigge : Thomas Welde, Constabularius ; Rob[er]tus Parker ; Thomas Crowe ; Joh[anne]s Harry ; Nich[ol]as Dore ; Ric[ard]us Harry ; Rob[er]tus Harry ; Georgius Jurdayn ; Will[ielmu]s Atte Meer ; Thomas Lake ; Joh[ann]es Brightrede ; Joh[anne]s Swan, drover ; et Ric[ard]us Pakke." Printed in *Archæol. Cantiana*, vol. vii. 253.

† Dean Stanley thinks the pilgrims would have avoided for the most part the towns and villages and regular roads, probably for the same reason as "in the days of Shamgar, the son of Anath, the highways were unoccupied, and the travellers walked through byeways."—*Hist. Memorials of Canterbury*, p. 165.

A portion of the chalk range above the Pilgrims' Road is called "Hogtrough Hill," whether from its shape, the Hogtrough sides being so steep, and the ends terminating in Hill. abrupt slopes, resembling an inverted hogtrough,* an object so familiar to the ancient denizens of this valley, or from some combination of the old Saxon word *hoo*, *how*, *hoch*, meaning "hill" or "high ground," it is now difficult to say.

As we cross the valley southward, old Saxon words confront us on all sides, and enable us to trace out to some extent the leading features which the parish Old Saxon names. presented in the days "long, long ago."

The "Chart"† was once, as its Saxon term for *forest* implies, a high range crowned with forest timber; the home of the "universal wolf" and noble deer, where now no game larger than a fox or a rabbit can be found; below it spread for many miles east and west a more level tract of woodland, called the "Weald"‡ (*wild*, or *wood*); here "hursts"§ still point out where grew clumps of loftier trees; and "dens"|| mark where the land sloped away into woody glades; and

* Hogsback-hill, in Surrey, is supposed to have received its name from its shape.

† The change in the sound from hard to soft *c* in *chart* has tended to make the connection of this name with its Saxon original less clear. In ancient Saxon, as in modern German, *ch* is never sounded soft. *Ch* hard and *h* are interchangeable letters; and our word "chart" with the simple *h* is still retained in many German forests, as *Lyndhart*, *Hunhart*, *Hartz* mountains, etc. See "Words and Places," by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, p. 381; to whom the writer is mainly indebted for these Saxon derivations.

‡ This tract is the remains of the old Saxon wood of Andredesleah, which stretched for miles along the northern frontier of the kingdom of the South Saxons. *Ibid.*

§ As in *Lockhurst*, *Medhurst*, *Monshurst*, *Buckhurst*, etc.

|| As in *Quanden*, *Somerden*, *Leyden*, *Dencross*, etc.

"fields" came, as the busy woodman's axe *felled* the timber to make clearings. Thence were the fertile pasture-lands spread out, where old Will Shakespeare gives us reason to believe that some four hundred years ago farmers used to carry on a lucrative calling, for he makes the landlord of the hostelry at Rochester whisper to "one of St. Nicholas' Clerks" (a highwayman), who stood at his tap, of the arrival of "*a franklin* (freeholder) in the Wild (clearly Weald) of Kent, who had brought 300 marks* with him in gold."†

It is noteworthy that this parish forms a connecting link between the two main rivers of the county, the Derwent and the Medway; for the Derwent flows along its northern valley, and the Medway—or more accurately, its chief tributary, the Eden—traverses its southern pasture lands.

At the eastern entrance to the village, on the very verge of the parish, stands Brasted Place or Park.

Brasted Park.

The building which occupied this site above 200 years was described by Philipott as being "venerable enough for its antiquity." The handsome mansion of to-day certainly agrees but little with that description, being a modern building in the Revived Classical style of architecture; yet it represents in its site a succession of older buildings, one of which was known at least 600 years ago as *Stockets*,‡ and subsequently as *Crow Place*. This estate has its history, and we will endeavour to trace it.

As early as the reign of Edward I., one *Walter de Stocket* held it (by the fourth part of a knight's fee) under

* £200, giving 13s. 4d. to the mark; a goodly sum in these days, whatever farmers may think of it now.

† First Part Henry IV., Act ii. scene 1.

‡ The name is variously written in old deeds—Stok, Stock, Stoke, and Stocket.

the Earl of Glo'ster and Hertford, already mentioned as Lord of the Manor. In the reign of Edward II., his son, Simon de Stocket, who succeeded him, added to the church a private chantry, which now forms the north transept. Simon's daughter Lora married *Richard Boare*, and with her (there being no son), the estate and the chapel passed to her husband, and remained in that family for three generations, until in the reign of Edward IV., their grandson, Nicholas Boare, dying without male issue, the property passed to Thomas Crowe, who had married his only daughter, Joane. The family of Crowe originally belonged to Norfolk, but had for some time possessed lands in this parish. In the Crowe family it remained till the latter end of the reign of James I. It then passed to another Brasted family, the Heath's.*

Robert Heath, the first of the family, to own Brasted Place (though he apparently resided here but little), was a lawyer of note; he was elected Recorder of London, then appointed successively Solicitor and Attorney-General, and (A.D. 1631) was raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. From this high office he was removed three years after; † Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chief Justices," ‡ says it was on suspicion of bribery, § but the current belief was that his known opposition to the extreme views of Abp. Laud, and to the imposition of Ship-money,

* Hasted says by purchase; but there was clearly a family connection, the mother of Sir Robert Heath's wife being a daughter of Henry Crowe, as the monument in the chapel shows.

† He says, in a memoir drawn up himself, "Noe cause was then, or at any time, shown for my removal." Quoted by Edward Foss, Esq., F.S.A., in an interesting paper on "The Legal Celebrities of Kent," published in *Archæol. Cantiana*, vol. v., p. 32.

‡ Vol. ii. 415.

§ To this charge allusion is evidently made, and a repudiation contained, in the words upon his tomb, "*Jura dixit, dedit numquam.*"

was the real cause of his removal, to make room for the more plastic-minded and unscrupulous Sir John Finch, who succeeded him. The fact that he returned to favour, and seven years after (A.D. 1641) was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, would seem to be sufficient answer to the charge of bribery, and confirmatory of the view that his disgrace had a temporary and political origin. He was most loyal to his unhappy king to the last; for which he was impeached, and his estates were sequestered; and he only saved his life by escaping to France, in 1644, where he died in 1649.

At the Restoration his eldest surviving son, Edward Heath, was reinstated in the family property; but leaving no son, on his death the estate passed to his next brother, John, who also rose to some eminence at the bar, was made Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and also received the honour of knighthood.

Sir John Heath married Margaret Mennes, the daughter and heiress of Sir Matthew Mennes,* of Sandwich, in this county. This alliance, independently of its personal interest, brings this quiet Kentish village into connection with names of historic note. In her person Brasted received, on her mother's side, a lineal descendant of James V. of Scotland, (through his natural son Robert, Earl of Orkney), and also through her maternal grandmother, a great-granddaughter of Katherine (Carey) the Countess of Nottingham, who withheld from Queen Elizabeth the ring sent to her by the Earl

* She was daughter of Sir *Matthew*, not of Sir *John*, as Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland* (Wood's ed.) says, vol. i. p. 323—and as Maidment in his "House of Carrick" repeats. In his will Sir Matthew Mennes speaks of her as "my daughter Margaret Pretymen (*alias* Mennes);" while Sir John in his calls her "my niece, Lady Heath."

of Essex.* This connection with the ill-starred house of Stuart leads one irresistibly to contrast her career with that of her royal kinswoman, Mary Queen of Scots, on whose earlier life at the French Court, fortune shed her brightest beams only to make its close the darker and more sad ; while Margaret Mennes, as Lady Heath, still in youth, the widow of a man who had marred her early joys and left her almost penniless, found in her second husband one who, though he himself never forgot them, strove to make her forget, in the love and happiness of her Brasted home, the wrongs and wretchedness of her first marriage.

Their only child, Margaret, married the Rev. George Verney, in 1688, who is described in the Parish Register as "Fellow of New College at Oxon ;" to him she carried the Brasted property on her father's death, in 1601. He subsequently became Dean of Windsor, and succeeded to the family title as Lord Willoughby. His great-grandson, John Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke, sold Brasted Place to Lord Frederick Campbell ; who again sold it to Dr. John Turton, the favourite physician of George III. Dr. Turton made Brasted his home ; he pulled down the old house—probably even more deserving the term used by Philipott a century and a half before—and built the original portion of the present imposing classical structure.

To his new house Dr. Turton transferred some interesting mementoes of royal favour ; for instance, the clock that now tells forth the time of day to the rural denizens of Brasted was a present from George III., and had once a far more exalted position, and the more public duty of striking out the hours, as the time-oracle of all London, from the clock turret at the Horse Guards. Also on the walls of the

* More fully shown in the Genealogical Table in the Appendix.

present billiard room is still preserved the paper which the Emperor of China had presented to the King, setting forth, in true oriental style of proportion and perspective, the various processes in the different arts and manufacture of the Celestial empire ; tea, porcelain, carving, etc. This was contributed by good Queen Charlotte for the adornment of her favourite physician's new country house.

Dr. Turton, having no family, adopted his kinsman, Mr. Edmund Peters ; the son of Mrs. Peters, who became the second wife of the Rev. J. Gibbons, the Rector of Brasted. This Mr. Edmund Peters assumed the name of Turton on succeeding to the property.

From him it passed by sale to its present owner, W. Tipping, Esq., who has greatly enlarged and improved it ; and of whom it may be said with truth, as regards his house and village property,

“ Nil tetigit quod non ornavit.”

We cannot pass on from Brasted Park without noticing one incident, which some years ago gave to it a public interest in connection with the late Emperor Napoleon III. It was for many months his retreat, while Prince Louis Napoleon : here the embryo aspirations of the future Emperor were being developed and matured ; here, with a trusty few adherents—the sage Montholon, who had shared the uncle's exile and was now the Nestor in the councils of the nephew, the more brilliant Persigny, and others, who all now, like their master, have passed away—he spent his time in planning and preparing for the recovery of his beloved France ; here, on the southern lawn, was the drilling ground of a handful of Imperialist recruits ; here was petted the tame eagle, the cherished symbol of victory, and a restored empire ; from

this house, did he, with his little band, eagle and all, drive off one morning early in August 1840, to be heard of a few days after, as having landed at Boulogne, been seized by the troops, and carried off a prisoner to Ham !

Passing on westward, from the entrance of Brasted Park, the main street stretches for half a mile along the valley, having on either side a few family residences, occupied by Miss Tyssen, J. G. Creasy, Esq.; the Misses Murray, Miss Mayers, and T. H. Street, Esq., and rows of shops and humbler cottages; the whole having an air of comfort and respectability; and combining, under the constantly progressing improvements of the owner of Brasted Park, to give to the village street a cheerful and picturesque appearance.

About midway on the south side stands the National School; with master's house adjoining; it was built in 1861, under the superintendence of the then rector, the Rev. W. B. Holland, at a cost of about £1200; it has maintained a high state of efficiency under Mr. J. Berry, who has been school-master since it was first opened. The previous school was a much more humble building in Church Lane, now divided into three tenements.

To the south of the village street, on the lowest spur of the Chart range, stands out picturesquely, from a background of wood and heather-covered hill, a handsome modern castellated building, called "Hever's Wood," the residence of George Henderson, Esq.; its name, with that of "Little Hever's Wood" behind it, clearly points to the time when both these estates formed part of the hunting and hawking-grounds of the Lords of Hever, whose Castle still stands just outside the southern boundary of the parish.

A little further up the hillside stands a charming cottage, called "Vinesgate," lately occupied by W. H. Tyser, Esq.;

for some years the favourite summer residence of the late Dr. Alford (Dean of Canterbury), whose love of nature enabled him to revel in its charms ; for in one of the letters published in his *Life* * he speaks thus in glowing terms of its position : “ I have heard of a farmhouse converted into a ‘ cottage ornée ’ belonging to Mr. Tipping of Brasted Park ; it is in a most lovely spot, on a hill half-way up Toy’s Hill, commanding a view down a wooded glen, over Lord Amherst’s and Lord Stanhope’s Parks, and away as far as Sevenoaks.” And his classical mind found a fitting expression of his own daily enjoyment of the landscape in the descriptive line of Horace, which he had tastefully enscrolled on the wall of the sitting-room from which the most extensive view could be obtained,

“ *Laudaturque domus longos quæ prospicit agros.* ” †

Still higher up the ridge, embosomed in the forest timber which still in parts crowns the Chart, lies “ *Phillippines*,” the property of J. W. Faulkner, Esq., so called after the late Earl Stanhope, to whom it originally belonged ; and a little beyond again, nearer to Ide Hill, stands “ *Emmetts*,” the residence of R. Gibbs, Esq. Beyond these, where the Chart has sloped down into the Weald, we meet with estates still bearing the names of families that have long since passed away,—Boomes, Seyliards, De la Wares, and others. The crest of this ridge is called “ *Toy’s Hill*,” but the origin of this name seems to be buried in obscurity.

On the opposite side of the village, nestling under the chalk range, is a picturesque farm-house with its goodly farmstead,

* *Life of Dean Alford*, by his Widow, p. 389.

† Horace, 1. Ep. 10, 23.

“ You praise the house whose situation yields
An open prospect to the distant fields.” (FRANCIS.)

now occupied by Mr. James Patching, which by its very name, "Court Lodge," carries the mind back through a succession of tenants to the time when it was doubtless the local resting-place of former Lords of the Manor.

The Rectory House also stands on the north side of the village. The abode of the former Rectors was comparatively a homely building of two storeys, lying back a little from the Rectory Lane, in what is now the orchard. It had been remodelled and nearly rebuilt by Dr. Barker, about the year 1700. But its position and dilapidated condition induced Dr. Mill, on his appointment to the living in 1843, to erect a new and more commodious one on higher ground. The present Rectory is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style of domestic architecture, having three storeys, and double ridges running the whole length. It stands considerably above the level of the old one, and commands a beautiful view of the valley, with the village in the foreground, Hever's Wood and Vallence beyond, and Westerham, with its church and tower, closing in the landscape to the west; and seen from that side, with its square-headed stone-mullioned windows and double gables, rising up out of its surroundings of beech and fir and yew, with a large graceful cedar on the lawn, itself presents a really striking *coup d'œil* in this picturesque vale.

In the reign of Edward I. the living was valued at 40 marks* (about £26). In the King's Books (reign of Henry VIII.) it stands at £22 6s. 8d.† A hundred years later, in 1650, when a commission of inquiry into Church property was appointed by the Parliament, it was returned as worth

* Stev. Mon., vol. i., p. 456.

† Ecton's Thesaurus, p. 511.

£90 a year from tithes, and having fifty acres of glebe land with seventy-eight of woodland.* Some fifty years after, in 1708, the value had increased to £160 a year.† In 1844, the tithes were commuted at £760 a year : but the glebe is represented as being under seventy acres.

The high esteem in which this living has been always held may be seen from the following list of its Rectors, in which, among the names of some few relatives of successive archbishops, appear those of many very distinguished divines, whose claims to preferment have been based on high intellectual attainments ; such as Drs. Pearson, Bayly, Barker, and Mill ; and probably others, of whose career the writer has not succeeded in finding any record.

The first Rector of whom any trace remains, was

EDMUND DE MEPHAM.

The exact period of his holding the living can only be a matter of conjecture ; but the character of his tomb, (to be referred to in describing the monuments of the church,) and also the circumstance of one of the same name, Simon de Mepham, being Archbishop of Canterbury from A.D. 1328 to A.D. 1333, would lead us to place him in the earlier half of the 14th century. Unfortunately, the Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, fail at this point ; those of the archiepiscopates of Walter Reynolds, Simon de Mepham, and John Stratford being not forthcoming.

The names of the next nineteen Rectors, embracing a period of just two hundred years, have been collected by the writer

* Parl. Surv., Lambeth Library, vol. xix.

† MS. Notitia of Diocese and Peculiars, by Archbp. Wake.

from the Lambeth Registers, through the courtesy of S. W. Kershaw, Esq., and are now given, it is believed, for the first time. But from the irregular and imperfect character of the entries at that early date, the line of succession is occasionally broken.

The first entry that appears relative to Brasted is that of

THOMAS DE NEYLAND, who resigned A.D. 1356. (Reg. Simon de Islep.)

RICHARD DE HANKEDEN, exchanged A.D. 1365 (Reg. Simon de Sudbury) with

JOHN ALEYN, who also exchanged A.D. 1377 (Ibid.) with
JOHN DE ELME, appointed A.D. 1377.

PHILIP ROGERS, vacated A.D. 1388. (Reg. W. Courteney.)

JOHN MAWDIT, M.A., Chaplain to Abp. Courteney, appointed A.D. 1388. (Ibid.)

JOHN CHANDELER, M.A., Chaplain to Abp. Chichelle, appointed A.D. 1419. (Reg. Abp. Chichelle.)

WILLIAM SPRENCER, D.D., appointed A.D. 1431. (Ibid.)

THOMAS WRITINGTON, A.D. 1449, exchanged (Reg. Abp. Stafford) with

JOHN CHAMBERLEYN, Chaplain to Abp. Stafford, appointed A.D. 1449. (Ibid.)

WILLIAM SHIREWODE, vacated A.D. 1474. (Reg. Abp. Kemp.)

JOHN CRALLE, alias John de Sudbury, A.D. 1474, resigned 1475. (Ibid.)

ROBERT PEMBERTON, Chaplain to Abp. Kemp, appointed A.D. 1475. (Ibid.)

RICHARD BENDER, D.D., A.D. 1523 to A.D. 1529. (Reg. Abp. Warham.)

Dr. Benger was Scholar and Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was "Decretorum Doctor," and Commissary (Vice Chan-

urham, the then Chancellor of
1520-1522. In 1520 he was
ton Barnes, or Bernes, Wilts.
Warden of New College, &
his friend and patron, Abp
his death.

M.A., A.D. 1529, resign

M.A. A.D. 1537. (Ibid.)
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was in 1568 also appointed to a prebendal stall at Canterbury. (Strype's Life of Parker.)

LAWRENCE DEIOSTE, or DYOS, from A.D. 1592 to A.D. 1618.

This name, as far as the writer has been able to discover, is inserted for the first time in the list of Brasted Rectors. It occurs at the foot of each page of the Register during those twenty-six years. It is there spelt *Deioste*; but the entry of his burial, made by his successor, Dr. Richard Smith, runs as follows:—

“Lawrence Dyos, Rector of Brasted, dyed on the 24 day of December, at night, 1618, and was buried the 27 of December.”

RICHARD SMITH, from A.D. 1618 to A.D. 1626.

MORGAN WYNNE, (also spelt Winne and Win,) from A.D. 1626 to A.D. 1639.

Both these names are also given on the authority of the Registers, where they occur regularly at each page, for the respective periods. Dr. WIN is mentioned in a memo on the fly-page of one of the Registers as being also Archdeacon of Lincoln. Every entry of baptism or burial of a member of Dr. Wynne's family is in Latin. It is noteworthy, too, that in the baptismal entries prior to 1630, the word *baptizatus* is used; in all subsequent ones *renatus*.

THOMAS BAYLY, from A.D. 1640 to A.D. 1641.

Hasted spells this name *Bailey*, and gives the date “about 1634,” but in 1639 is the entry of a burial of a daughter of Morgan Wynne, and he is still called “Rector hujus parochiæ;” nor does the change of handwriting occur in the Registers till 1640, in which year Dr. T. Bayly's signature first appears.

According to Anthony Wood (Athen. Oxon., vol. ii., p. 526), he was a man of great attainments. He was also Prebendary of Lincoln. Being a strong Royalist, he was ejected from all his church preferments “in the time of the troubles.” The Puritan writer, White, gives prominence to him in his “First Century of Scandalous Priests.” After the Restoration Dr. Bayly was made Dean of Down, and afterwards, in 1664, Bishop of Killaloe, “as a reward for his sufferings and loyalty.” (Hasted, iii. 157, quoting Walker's “Sufferings of the Clergy,” p. 202.)

THE HISTORY OF BRASTED.

JOHN SALTMARSH, from A.D. 1642 to December,

He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, esteemed a person of fine and active fancy, no contempt and a good preacher," (Fuller's Worthies, quoted by Wood, Athen. Oxon, vol. iii., p. 577). Wood adds, "Up of the times in 1641, he, as a mutable man, became, on observer, a violent opposer of Bishops and ceremonies." appointed Minister of Brasted, and Chaplain in the Parliamentary Army under Fairfax. He was the author of a multitude of tracts on the politico-religious events of the times. He "him (says Wood) the character of a bigoted enthusiast."

JOHN WATTE.

Without the date of his appointment or death, the Elementary Survey, in Lambeth Library (vol. xix.), merely names him as minister in 1650. He was no doubt put in by Parliament as the report pronounces favourably of his ability and of his parish.

WILLIAM PINDAR, D.D., A.D. 1661 to A.D. 1693.

The Registers are wholly wanting between 1641 and 1661, though complete from the latter year, with the exception of three years 1680-82, they give no clue to the name of a minister before the year 1693, in which year occurs a memo on the Registers by the Rev. R. Barker, that, "October 19th, 1693, Dr. Pindar and the Archbishop gave the Living to him, being at the time Grace's Chaplain."

RALPH BARKER, from A.D. 1693 to A.D. 1708.
(erroneously calls him *Robert*.)

On the fly-leaf of the Parish Register appears also the following: "Ralph Barker, D.D., Treasurer of the Church of Wotton, Rector of this Parish, a learned and worthy person, who by the posthumous works of Archbishop Tillotson, died in 1708," in the handwriting of his successor.

MICHAEL BULL, A.M., from A.D. 1708 to A.D. 1711.
Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. His

William Bull, died here in 1712. To the entry of the burial in the Register is added this filial testimony to his worth :—

“ Quantum tui, optime pater, desiderium reliquisti ! ”

During the fifty-five years of his incumbency the Register records and all memoranda connected with the parish were kept with unprecedented care ; he died in the Rectory, and was buried in the chancel.

GEORGE SECKER, D.D., from A.D. 1763 to A.D. 1768.

He was nephew to Archbishop Secker ; he held also a Canonry in St. Paul's, and was Rector of Allhallows, Thames Street, London. He was buried in the chancel, as a plain stone slab, now much broken, testifies.

JAMES PARKER, A.M., from A.D. 1768 to A.D. 1772.

WILLIAM VYSE, D.C.L., from A.D. 1773 to A.D. 1777.

He had been Domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Cornwallis, became Archdeacon of Coventry, Canon and Chancellor of Lichfield ; and resigned Brasted, on being appointed to the joint Rectories of Lambeth and Sundridge. He was buried at Sundridge, where his hatchment still hangs.

THOMAS FRANKLIN, D.D., from 1777 to 1784.

A brilliant Westminster scholar, and afterwards Master ; Professor of Greek at Cambridge, and Rector of Ware, Herts. He was a voluminous writer, on classical and scientific subjects ; and published a volume of sermons of note. In 1769, he was appointed one of the Chaplains to His Majesty. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith. He was buried in the chancel ; but no trace of his grave remains.

WILLIAM SKINNER, from 1784 to 1795.

GEORGE MOORE, A.M. from 1795 to 1808.

The eldest son of Archbishop Moore. He resigned Brasted when appointed to the Rectory of Wrotham ; he was also Vicar of East Peckham, and Prebendary of Canterbury. He died in 1845.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, stands on a slight rising ground about a quarter of a mile to the north of the village street. In the road leading to it, called Church Lane, are a few cottages with neat plots of garden-ground attached. In close proximity to the churchyard-gate stands a public-house called "the Stanhope Arms," where the Lords of the Manor have from time immemorial held their courts.

With the exception of the tower, the present church is throughout a recent structure, having been built from the foundation in 1866, from designs by Mr. Waterhouse. The late Rector, the Rev. W. B. Holland, had planned a careful restoration of the venerable but dilapidated fabric, at a cost of £1,600; but he did not live to carry it out. On the appointment of his successor, the Rev. C. T. Astley, a far more extensive system of repairs was decided upon, which resulted in the erection of an entirely new building, at the cost of £3,790.

In the demolition one relic of rare Archaic interest has been preserved,*—a very roughly wrought stone, with a plain cross in bold relief of three or four inches. It was brought to light when the work of demolition was going on, having been built into the north wall of the old chancel: any arched recess which may originally have protected and displayed it had been completely built up. Placed longitudinally within the chancel as a sepulchral slab, it doubtless had once marked the burial-place of one of the earliest ecclesiastics of the Church. Perhaps it was the coffin lid or tombstone of some still older Roman Christian, whose bones had been displaced to make way for

* Unconsciously, it would seem, for it has been thrust aside, as though almost valueless, and built upright in the outer wall of the vestry.

HISTORY OF BRASTED

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Third Pointed Period has replaced the eastern triplet ; and the slender banded shafts of the outer lancets, left in the jambs of the modern insertion, only show us what we have lost."

About fifty years after the elegant Early English chancel had been raised, in the place of the ruder one of Saxon times already mentioned, an important addition was made to the nave, by throwing out transeptwise to the north a chantry or private chapel, which was adorned with a good *geometric* window. Hasted,* alluding to this chapel, gives to it an approximate date, corresponding exactly with the character of the window. He says it was built by Simon de Stocket, the then owner of Brasted Place, in the reign of Edward I. ; that is, between 1272 and 1307.†

In the rebuilding, the north wall of this Chapel (now the north transept), with its elegant and well-proportioned geometric window, was carefully restored, and a piscina though dilapidated, replaced in its east wall, under the supervision of W. Tipping, Esq., of Brasted Park, with which estate, as already mentioned, the right to this private chapel has always passed, whether by marriage or by sale.

With this exception, and the preservation of the single lancet window in the north wall of the chancel, and the four pillars and arches on the south side of the nave, not a vestige of the earlier building remains—not one feature of the old church has been preserved. All is new. The south transept has been lengthened, the south aisle widened to its original size ; ‡ a north aisle has been added to the nave; and a large

* See p. 16.

† Probably about the beginning of the last century a south transept was added ; but it was of the baldest, without any attempt at architectural character or beauty.

‡ The south aisle had been narrowed at some period of parochial economy, and been reduced to a mere lean-to ; the old foundations were discovered some feet beyond the modern badly built wall.

space to the south-east, called a chancel aisle, built out for the use of the school children. Still, while it is to be regretted that architectural proportions and design seem to have been but little cared for in the side aisles, in the desire for increased accommodation, it is impossible to enter the western door without being favourably impressed with the general appearance of the nave; the symmetry and grace of the vista of Early English arches on either side, the lightness of the lofty chancel arch, and the bold tracery of the Perpendicular east window, present on the whole a pleasing and harmonious combination; the effect of which would, however, be greatly enhanced by the presence of a little ornament and colour.

A richly carved old oak *parclose*, or screen, still crosses the bay of the north transept; but a much more ancient and bold rood screen previously crossed the chancel arch, which has not been replaced.

Distributed in almost grotesque disorder over the several lights of the east window are coats of arms, and fragments of coats of arms, and of canopy work, Coats
of Arms. and scrolls, and emblems, which once had their fitting places in earlier windows, and told to successive generations the tale of the Church's benefactors;—a tale which is now to be picked out only by conjecture, from the mutilated and confused pieces of patchwork.

One fine specimen of early art happily remains in a fairly good state of preservation. The royal arms, as assumed by Edward III.—the three *leopards* of England and the three *fleurs de lys* of France quarterly, surrounded by the ribbon and motto of the Order of the Garter—clearly point to Ralph de Stafford,* who succeeded to the manor by marriage with

* See p. 6.

the daughter and heiress of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Glo'ster. This coat of arms, and a second, of which only a few fragments remain,* were doubtless inserted by him in token of gratitude to his royal patron, by whom he had been made one of the first Knights of the Garter, on its foundation in 1349, and soon after created Earl of Stafford.

The next in point of age are the two shields, with the arms of the See of Canterbury impaling the arms of Archbishop Warham (field *gules*, with a bar *or*, between a goat's head and three scollop shells), which were probably inserted by Dr. Richard Benger, who was nominated to this Rectory by that Primate in 1523. These have still graver cause for remonstrance against the ruthless treatment they have experienced, the two sides having been wantonly divorced, and in one case a piece of ground glass, containing a very feeble monogram (I.H.S.), and in the other a red rose, inserted between!

Dr. George Secker has doubly recorded his connection with the church: one shield, containing the arms of Canterbury impaling those of Secker, with the inscription, "Thos. Cantuar, MDCLVIII," testifies his gratitude to his uncle and patron; another contains his own arms, with those of his wife *per pale*, and underneath, "Geo. Secker, D.D., MDCLXI;" both these shields are rather gorgeously *mantled*.

In this window are also several coats of arms which evidently belong to the north transept; for instance, those of the Crow family, (*gules* with chevron *or* between three cocks *argent*) of which one shield is in good preservation; but another, containing the Crow arms, quartering another coat which

* The second border, with its motto, remains tolerably perfect; and two quarries containing the three leopards, one upside-down and the other perpendicular with the heads downwards, are inserted in one of the jumbles of stained glass.

THE HISTORY OF BRASTED.

has been mutilated past deciphering, has been the wrong side of the glass inwards, the figures standing reverse-wise.

There is a shield containing the arms of C Priory, Canterbury, now the Deanery ; and a second same, impaling Parker ; but no connection can be traced between the Deanery and Brasted to account for it here.

Besides these are some shields filled in with fragments of scrolls, inscriptions, canopies. Several coats, as those of the *Stockets*, *Boare* and others, mentioned by Hasted and Thorpe, disappeared, or are only just recognizable among fragments.

Of the monuments, the rough stone with a bold built upright into the back wall of the vestry, but formerly laid along in the north wall of the chancel, for which we have conjectured a Saxon origin,* is the most ancient. Next to it in age comes the stone in the chancel, near the vestry door,† bearing in literated letters the following border inscription, in character : “ *Hic jacet Magister Edmundus Doctor Sacre Theologie, quondam Rector hujus ecclesie anime propicietur Deus.* ” (“ Here lies Mr. Edmund Doctor of Divinity, formerly Rector of this church, may God have mercy.”) In the centre of the stone remains the impress of a very beautiful foliated cross of which has disappeared, and above it that of a mitre of a priest. By comparing this with similar stones

* See p. 29.

† Removed from its original position in the centre of the chancel, lying with the head to the east !

and Salisbury Cathedrals, of which the age is known, its date may be approximately fixed as between 1340 and 1350. This, giving a few years' margin for the word "*quondam*" (formerly), would place this Rector during the archiepiscopate of his namesake and probable kinsman, Simon de Mepham.

In the north of the Heath Chapel stands a handsome monument of black marble, with the recumbent figures of a Judge in full robes and cap with SSS collar, and a lady on his left hand, in alabaster; underneath is an inscription, showing that they represent Sir Robert Heath and his wife Margaret, and giving the following family details:—

Ille ROBTI. HEATH, Ar Fs. et Hœr.

Ex ANNÆ filiâ et cohærede NICHOLAI POSIER, Gen.,

Illa JOHANNIS MILLER, Gen. Fa. et Hœr.

Ex MARIÆ filiâ HENRICI CROW, Gen.

Susceperunt sex filios et tres filias,

ANNAM, ROBERTUM, ELIZABETHAM, sine, p[ro]le p[re]mortuos;
superstites,

MARIAM, EDWARDUM, JOHANNEM, GEORGIUM, ROBERTUM, FRAN-
CISCAM;

Quorundam [*sic.*] pietate parentum memoriis erigitur
HOC SACRUM.*

On a black marble slab, inserted in a handsome scrolled and gilded mural tomb of that date, is the following fuller account

* He was the son and heir of Robert Heath, Esq., by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Nicholas Posier; she was the daughter and heiress of Mr. John Miller, by Maria, daughter of Mr. Henry Crow.

They had six sons and three daughters, Anne, Robert, and Elizabeth, who died before them, leaving no issue; Maria, Edward,¹ John, George,² Robert, and Francis, who survived them; by whose piety this tomb is erected to the memory of their parents.

¹ Succeeded his father, but left no family. See p. 17.

² Succeeded his brother Edward, and became Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster; he died in 1691, and was buried here.

³ Rector of West Grinstead, Sussex, and was buried here.

of the life and character of the late Chief Justice and the Lady Margaret his wife :—

ROBERTUS HEATH, Eq. Au.

Capitalis Placitorū Comun Justiciarius Ano Domii MDCXXXI.
 Abhinc Serviens ad legem minimus descendit orator ;
 Discussâ Fortunæ nebulâ resurgens,
 Capitalis Banci Regii Justiciarius Ano Domii MDCXXXXI.
 Susque deque movente fortunâ imotus ipse,
 Utriusque Banci decus, jura dixit, dedit nunquam ;
 Suadelâ potens, urbanitate aureus, patientiâ ferreus,
 Severus ac mitis, perditos nec ferre potuit nec ferire ;
 Inter lites quietem amavit, inter similitates veritatem ;
 Propter fidelitatem Regi intemeratam proscriptus,
 Extra patriam Caleti diem obiit XXmo. Augsti. Ano Domii MDCXLIX.

Ætat LXXV.*

MARGARITA UXOR, venustate pudica, gravitate suavis, frugalitate
 splendida,
 Puerperiiis senio morbis confecta occubuit
 IIo. Decembris Ano Domii MDCXLVII. Ætat LVIII.

* The following is offered with much diffidence as a somewhat bald translation of the above laboured Latin :—

SIR ROBERT HEATH, KT.

Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, A.D. 1631.
 From whence he came down to practise as the Junior Serjeant-at-Law ;
 Rising again, when the cloud of misfortune was dispelled,
 As Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, A.D. 1641.
 Up and down though Fortune moved, unmoved himself,
 The ornament of either Bench, he dealt *out*, never dealt *in*, justice,¹
 Powerfully persuasive, with golden polish, and iron endurance ;
 Strict, yet kindly, he could not tolerate, nor yet be intolerant to, the
 depraved.²

In the midst of strife he loved peace, amid duplicity truth :
 Proscribed for his unswerving fidelity to his King,
 He died in exile at Calais, the 20th day of August, A.D. 1649.

Aged 75.

¹ Here is clearly a designed repudiation of the charge of bribery brought against him according to Lord Campbell ; and also perhaps by implication in the expression *intemeratam fidelitatem*. See page 16.

² It is very difficult to convey in English the play upon the Latin words *dixit, dedit nunquam*, as also, two lines below, in the words *ferre and ferire*.

On a plainer mural tablet near the side window of the Heath Chapel is the following epitaph to the memory of the wife of his son, Sir John Heath, Kt.

MARGARITA MENNES
Domini MATHÆI MENNES, Balnei Militis, et
Domine MARGARITÆ STUARTÆ,
(JOHANNIS STUARTI, ComitIS CARECTI,
JACOBI VII., SCOTORUM Regis nepotis,
Ex Dominâ ELIZABETHÂ filiâ CAROLI,
Primi HOWARDORUM ComitIS NOTINGHAM,
Filie et hæredis,)
Filia et hæres.

Illustri prosapiâ clara, virtute clarior,
Ore venusta, moribus spectatissima, pauperibus munifica,
Tredecim Annorum PUPILLA, venumdata NUPTA,
Splendido mox patrimonio fraude minuta; dem VIDUA,
Post JOHANNI HEATH, Eq. Aur. conjux placidissima;
Filiam MARGARITAM reliquit unicam
Marito, amoris pignus, doloris levamen;
Qui dilectissimæ conjugis M.S. hoc mœrens posuit.
XXVIIIo Decembris Ano Domii MDCXXXVo nata;
XIIIo Junij Ano MDCLXVIo occubuit.

Seldom do we meet with an epitaph that tells its tale so tersely and yet so clearly; quite as much by what it suppresses as by what it discloses. To attempt a literal translation would indeed be a difficult task. Here we have in a very few lines the history of a beautiful and richly dowered girl, left for thirteen years without a mother's care and guidance, while yet under age bartered like a slave to a boy husband, (for it appears they were both minors when married;) robbed of her patrimony, and left a widow when barely one and twenty, to spend some eight years in straitened circumstances, till she found, in the appreciative love of her second husband, a solace for the remaining years of her life;

which closed at the comparatively early age of withering the scorn of silence with which Sir while expatiating on her beauty and her worthy name of her first husband, which he does pollute her tomb.*

At the top of this monument are the fan Heath and Mennes *per pale*: on the dexter side fourth, Heath (*argent*, cross engrailed *gules*, bet billets); second (*gules*, a bend *argent* with three *gules*, between two cotizes indented *or*); third (between three foxes' heads erased): on the sinister and fourth Mennes (*gules*, chevron *vairé* between three heads *or*); second Scotland (*or*, lion rampant guardant a border); third (*argent*, ship *azure* within a border).

Close by, on either side of the north window, are two oval tablets recording the deaths, in infancy, of the first and great-granddaughter of this good Lady Heath, whose only daughter Margaret had married and Rev. George Verney.† The inscriptions run:

In memory of
GEORGE, eldest son of
The Hon. G. & MARY VERNEY,
Whose blooming virtues, pregnant parts
And beauteous frame, made all that knew him
Wish his stay on earth. But he with pious hope
Resigned his soul at seven years, ripe for heaven
Born October 18th, 1689: died March 16th,
Not age but virtue makes us fit to die.
Be innocent as babes,
And live eternally.

* The wills of her father, and her uncle Sir John Manners, Prerogative Court, disclose enough to enable us to fill up the sketch. The name of her unworthy husband we there find John Pretymann, of Horninghold, Leicestershire, who died in 1701.

† See p. 18.

In memory of
 MARGARET, the daughter of
 The Hon. JOHN & ABIGAIL VERNEY.
 She was born 27th day of August, 1726,
 And died on the 14th day of November, 1783.
 Their parents with submissive grief resigned
 Their most endearing offspring and greatest earthly blessing
 Into the hands of God who gave it.
 The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away ;
 Blessed be the name of the Lord.
 Of such is the kingdom of heaven.*

Two other monuments of recent date bring us down to the later owners of Brasted Park : they are both the work of the eminent Royal Academician, Sir Richard Westmacott.

A massive white marble monument, with a sarcophagus, on which are placed a Bible and Prayer Book, and a snake coiled round a club, proclaims quite as much the love of the widow as the praises of the eminent physician of George III.

MARY, the wife of JOHN TURTON, M.D.,
 caused this monument to be erected
 to the memory of her beloved husband.
 Eminently skilled in the medical art,
 He saved or lengthened the lives of others ;
 His own, alas ! this marble tells us no art could save.

With full hope in Christ of life to come immortal,
 He died April 14th, 1806, aged 70.

By its side is a much smaller and plainer monument, with a figure of a man absorbed in grief, leaning upon a broken pillar, which bears on its face the words " To Gratitude ;" it has the following :—

* Beneath this is a tombstone marking her grave.

THE HISTORY OF BRASTED

To the memory of
MARY TURTON,
Widow of JOHN TURTON,
Who died on January 28th, 1810, aged 64
This monument was erected by
Edmund Turton, Esq., of Brasted Parsonage

The other monuments of any date, which for
the chancel, have been moved into the basement
Conspicuous among them is an altar tomb with
slab, bearing the following inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of Dorothe, daughter of W.
Crowmer,† of Tunstall in Kent, Esquire, first
William Seyliard, of Brasted, Esqre., by whom
Issue, Thomas, John, James, Ann, William, and
All surviving her ; as alsoe Elizabeth, William
George, who died before her ; secondly married
Richard Berisford, of Westerham, Esqre., by whom
She had issue Jane, Mary, and William. Having
A vertuous and religious life, she dyed, July 28
1618, in the 50th year of her age.

At the head, inserted in white marble, are
coat of arms, in lozenge, quarterly, first and fourth
(*argent*, chevron engrailed *sable*, between three crowns
second and third Squiery or Squiers, (*argent*, a
ing a nut *gules*.) In shields at the feet, representing
marriages, are the arms of Seyliard (*azure*, a chief
paling Crowmer, and those of Berisford (*argent*,
pant, collared, chained, and muzzled, *or*) impaling

* The son of Mrs. Peters, who was adopted by Dr.
took his name with the estate.

† A William Crowmer, of Tunstall, married a daughter
and was beheaded with his father-in-law by "Jack Cade"

Above the tomb, inserted in the wall, is the following epitaph of another member of the Seyliard family :—

CHRISTA MORS LVCEVS VITVM.*

Æ. M. S.

MARGARITA, SPECTATISSIMA VIRTUTE ET PIETATE
FEMINA, THOMÆ SEYLIARD (EX CLARA
SEYLIARDORVM FAMILIA DE-LA-WARE) GENEROSI VNICA
FILIA ET HÆRES ; ROBERTO, FILIO ET HÆREDI
FRANCISCI ROGERO DE DARTFORD, ARMIGERI, ENVPTA ;
CVI SEX OPTIMÆ SPEI LIBEROS (DVOBVS ALIIS,
FRANCISCO AC HELENA, MORTVIS) LIQVIT SVPERSTITES ;
ANNAM, THOMAM, FRANCISCVM, ROBERTVM, DOROTHEAM,
JOHANNEM ; HVIVS PVERPERIO EXPIRANS, CONIVGI
AMANTISSIMO, (QVI HOC LVGENS POSVIT) MÆROREM,
MATRONIS EXEMPLAR VIRTVTVM, BONIS OMNIBVS
SVI DESIDERIVM RELIQVIT. ÆT. 38. OCTOB. 15, 1615.

THOMAS ET ALICIA, PARENTES EIVS,
PIENTISSIMA, HIC ETIAM IVXTA
CVBANT, AMBO OCTOGENARIJ, SED NON
TAM ANNIS, QVAM LVCTV PRÆREPTÆ
FILIÆ CONFECTI. ILLE 15 APRIL. ILLA MAII 1,
1616.

Translation :—Margaret, a lady conspicuous for virtue and piety, the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Seyliard, gentleman (of the illustrious family of the Seyliards of De la Ware), married to Robert, son and heir of Francis Rogers, of Dartford, Esquire, to whom she left, surviving herself, six children of highest promise (two others, Francis and Helena, having died) : Anna, Thomas, Francis, Robert, Dorothy, John ; dying in child-birth of this last, to her most loving husband (who, grieving, erected this) she left a sorrow, to mothers an example of virtues, to all good men a regret. Aged 38. October 15, 1615.

* So egregious are the blunders in these four words, that a translation of them is impossible. They were probably meant for "CHRISTUS VITA, MORS LUCRUM." To live is Christ, to die is gain (Phil. i. 21) ; a very common form of epitaph.

ISTORY OF BRASTEL

e most pious Alicia,
also close by ;
rs of age, but dying,
years as of grief
r taken before them.
15th April, she on the 1
1616.

are the Seyliard an
irs have become so
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gs courant), and tl
ng Rogers.
nall white marb
Dr. M. Bull, also
n the chancel. '.

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HAEL BULL,
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One more tablet placed in the tower remains to be mentioned, the inscription of which is as follows :—

In an adjoining vault is buried
 WILLIAM WALTON,
 Benchet of Lincoln's Inn, King's Counsel,
 and for two and twenty years
 Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster,
 Honoured as a Lawyer,
 for assiduity and spotless integrity,
 no less than for
 knowledge at once extensive and profound ;
 Beloved alike as a friend, a father, and a husband,
 for the open simplicity of his character,
 the serenity of his mind,
 and the steadiness of his affections.
 By the mercy of God
 he closed a long, blameless, and honourable life,
 with a peaceful death,
 in the faith of a Christian,
 and the hope of a blessed resurrection.

He was born 28th of March, A.D. 1757,
 called to the Bar A.D. 1787,
 married on the 18th of April, A.D. 1789,
 to MARY, eldest daughter of SAMUEL BROOKE, Esqre.,
 formerly of Birchington,
 in the Isle of Thanet and County of Kent ;
 and died at Brasted 15th day of April, A.D. 1838,
 Aged 76 ;
 leaving one son and two surviving daughters.
 His widow pays this last tribute
 to his memory.

On a large stone in the centre of the chancel appears the following :—

THE HISTORY OF BRASTE

Here lyeth interr'd the body of
Mr. WILLIAM NEWMAN, late of
this parish, who departed this life
the 23rd of April, 1736. Aged 80

and also ANN NEWMAN, his wife,
died this life the 17th of Noveml
Aged 62.

more modest in appearance
rth and south !) is a grav
e Rectory, Dr. James P
s of his appointment to

To the Memory of
ATTEE PARKER, wife of
Rev. Dr. Parker,
or of this Parish.
9th, 1768. Aged 37 y

chancel aisle is a sm
ption :—

the Memory of
v CROASDAILE,
8rd, 1784 : aged
ALEXANDER CROAS
tansted, Esq., he
wenty-four child
31. Ætat 66 y
is erected by h
ugh the mercie
Blessed Savio
again.*

the Crow an

In the south wall of the chancel aisle are two monuments to members of a family, still remaining and highly respected, in the parish.

Sacred
 To the Memory of
 JOHN POLLARD MAYERS, Esqre.,
 of Staple Grove, Barbados, and of this Parish,
 Bencher of the Middle Temple, and for upwards of twenty years
 Representative of the Legislature
 of the above Island in this Country.
 Born March 26, 1775 ;
 Died December 30, 1853.

(Underneath, on a smaller slab.)

Sacred to the Memory of
 ANN, the beloved wife of
 JOHN POLLARD MAYERS,
 of the Island of Barbados,
 and of this Parish, Esquire.
 Died 6th September, 1847. Aged 68.

Of late years the good old custom has been revived of substituting stained-glass windows, by which churches are beautified, for ponderous slabs of sculptured marble, by which they are too often disfigured ; and this custom has found favour in Brasted. On the death of the profoundly learned Dr. Mill, who was for ten years Rector of this parish, "his parishioners, who valued his teaching, and held his memory in reverence," placed by subscription in the north side of the Chancel a well-toned memorial window, by Wailles of Newcastle, containing the appropriate design of a canopied figure of the Saviour as the Good Shepherd, with the scroll,

"I know my sheep, and am known of mine," and at the bottom the inscription, "In memory of William Hodge Mill, D.D., who deceased on Christmas-Day, 1853."

On the rebuilding of the church in 1866, the relatives of the Rev. William Buckton Holland, the next Rector, who had died in 1864, filled in a large three-light window in the east end of the new chancel aisle, with a handsome design by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, the centre light containing in a medallion the figure of our Lord blessing little children, with the inscription along the bottom, "In memoriam Wilhelmi B. Holland, A.M., hujusce ecclesiæ Rectoris, posuere consanguinei et affines, 1866."

It only remains now to speak of the old tower. There it stands, with its history written in fairly legible characters on its walls. There it has stood for ^{The Tower.} good six hundred years. Each of its three stages retains enough architectural detail to mark its date. The massive well-buttressed basement, evidently designed for a much loftier superstructure, the low plainly bevilled plinth, the small pointed archway in the western wall, the loftier and more strongly moulded one opening eastward into the nave—so symmetrical, though devoid of capital or ornament—carry back the mind to the close of the thirteenth century, when the vigorous yet stern Edward I. had succeeded his well-meaning but feeble father, Henry III., on the throne of England. The middle storey, with its narrow single-light yet deeply cusped windows,* was probably built up in the next generation, about the time when, on the death of Gilbert, the last of the old Norman Clares, at Bannockburn (A.D. 1314), the

* That on the south face is a miserable plaster imitation of recent date.

manor of Brasted was passing, through his daughter Margaret, to the Audley family, and thence to the Stafford ;* a period of transition which may perhaps account for this portion being so out of proportion with its noble basement. Some fifty or sixty years later—about the time when old Chaucer was singing of pilgrims wending their way to the Shrine of Thomas à Becket—will have seen the upper storey (still more dwarfed) rising up with its square-headed two-light windows ; then probably crowned with a battlemented or panelled parapet, which, if so, has been long since replaced by a bald, low wall running round, the line only broken by slight elevations at the angles to show where pinnacles once rose.

But it is in its lowest stage, or basement, that the old tower speaks most plainly of itself and its own fate. There we see how, in spite of, or perhaps to some extent in consequence of, its unusual massiveness, it began soon to settle down with its own weight towards the north-west. In its original design, the two buttresses at the east were placed, and still are, square with the walls, while those at the west both ran up at the angles : of these, the one at the south-west angle still remains, its masonry interlaced into the walls, and its well-defined plinth proclaiming it to be part of the original fabric. But the settlement towards the north-west had evidently been so great, that the buttress at this angle was removed, and two were run up at right-angles to each other on either face to give additional support. These are clearly of much later date, for they are built *against* the wall, *not into it*, nor have they *plinths* ; while on the north face a third buttress has been subsequently added, on a most rough unhewn foundation.

* See p. 6.

But the most peculiar feature of the tower has yet to be noticed. It is the broader and much deeper buttress on the west face, with its three deep stages—the lowest widened outwards, and arched in the middle, to give through a boldly-ribbed passage an entrance into the tower by its original western door—presenting a very rare feature, and one of much architectural interest.

Such is the venerable old tower, which pleads so earnestly for *restoration* ; let its historical features be reverently preserved ; its masonry, where worn, be carefully replaced ; its internal woodwork renewed ; its bells re-swung ; the *silent* one re-voiced ; a goodly church clock, too, inserted ; and then the work left unfinished for lack of funds in 1866, its defects condoned, will receive fitting completion ; and the tower will stand out the admiration of future generations of parishioners, the pride of a lovely Kentish village.

APPENDIX.

THE Church Registers are, on the whole, in excellent preservation. They commence in the year 1557, and continue unbroken down to 1642,* when the first book ends. There then occurs a gap of nearly eleven years, the second book not commencing till January, 1653. From this date, with the exception of an interval between 1780 and 1782, they appear to have been kept without any break.

A great majority of the names that occur most frequently in the earlier years have long since disappeared from the parish ; such as Scoone, Swan, Jordan, Quidhampton, Lamb, Swainsland, Quarry, Cacott or Cackett,† Seyliard,‡ and others. But it is very interesting to trace, over a period of between two and three hundred years, the names of several of the present residents of the parish : for instance, there is the entry of the baptism of an *Everest* as early as 1569, of a *Waters* in 1589, of an *Akers* in 1589, of a *Dutnall* in 1590, the burial of a *Richard Dutnall* in 1596 ; a *Christopher Wells* was living in the parish in 1611, a *William Wells* was churchwarden in 1704, a *Timothy Wells* overseer in 1749.

* The edges of some pages of Burials between 1590 and 1642 have been partially eaten by mice ; but very few of the entries have been thereby rendered illegible.

† This name still attaches to the cottage occupied by Mr. King, of the " Model Farm."

‡ Seyliards also remains as the name of an estate below Four Elms.

APPENDIX.

The Registers contain also numerous entries : for instance, in the year 1703, we find an entry, which is certainly *very vague* : " A young Thomas King, sawyer (as I am informed), Q[ueen]'s Dock at Chatham, died in this year, and was buried at Sundridge (as I heard)." In the same year the death is recorded of a boy who " died in this year, and was buried at Sundridge ;" and then follows the entry to certify the Collector of the Q[ueen]'s Tax that the following occurs : " Brown Thomas, buried at Sundridge Street, in the Anibabtis Burying Ground, 1781, aged 96 years."

In the covers of the Registers are also several entries of local interest. " March 1735-36, twenty-six shillings for the lower part of Bentfield, next to Court Lodge B." (Dr. Michael Bull, then Rector.)

" Mr. William Dudley gave a sconce to the church, and it was put up, Dec. 18th, 1790."

" Some yew trees planted in Church-yard in 1787, and 1787," " all died."

" One yew tree planted by Mr. John Newnham, warden, and a Live, 1788."

The Baptismal Registers also contain a detailed account of all the *Briefs* received between the years 1704 and 1755, with the amounts collected on each. It certainly appears to advantage, for though occasional collections were made on several successive years, with varying results, in only one case (that of St. George's, Shrewsbury) was no response given to the appeal, the reason was assigned : " 1704, July 23rd. The parishioners gave nothing ; they having been at great expense at their own church." Possibly in adding the s

or the western gallery, which was removed in the rebuilding.

Nor is Brasted without its evidences of the pious benevolence of former parishioners. The earliest is the legacy ^{Parish charities.} of William Crow, Esq., of Brasted Park, in 1618, who gave an almshouse to the parish. This was purchased a few years ago by W. Tipping, Esq., and the proceeds are funded in the names of the Rector and Churchwardens, for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

In 1638, Elizabeth Smith, *alias* Crane, left by will a house in St. Ann's Lane, Aldersgate, London, in the joint parish of St. John's, Zachary, and St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, the yearly rent of which was to be thus divided : one-half going to those parishes, two-thirds of the remaining half to Brasted, and one-third to Sundridge. It appears that in 1751, this house was let at a yearly rental of £4 4s. ; in 1777, the value of the property had so much increased that the Brasted portion amounted to £5 13s. 4d ; and now it reaches £8 10s. a year, which is distributed in clothing to the poor.

In 1705, William Cackett, of Brasted, yeoman, left forty shillings a year (for fifty years after his death) to be given to the poor : the last payment appears to have been made in 1768.

In 1736, Mr. William Newman, a very influential parishioner, and for many years Churchwarden, gave by will a piece of land called "Ruskett's Farm," in the parishes of Westerham and Edenbridge, for the benefit of the poor of Brasted—the rent to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens in the following manner : "ten shillings annually to the minister of Brasted, for a sermon to be preached in the church on Queen Elizabeth's birthday,* every year for ever ; and the residue of the rents to be laid out for

* September 7th.

APPENDIX.

clothing of cinnamon-coloured cloth not shillings a yard, the men to have coats and women gowns and petticoats." A slight change in these terms has been gradually introduced ; the old terms have been given up as being of an obsolete fashion. The gowns have been toned down to a darker and more sober colour ; a similar change might be very advantageously applied to the coats also ; and a revival of the old minister, which has been discontinued for some years, the rent now realised on the land is about £28.

Dr. John Turton gave by deed to this parish, for the poor, all that row of houses at the west end lately purchased of Mr. Rufus Mills, in exchange for the ground on which the almshouses lately stood, and the parish by W. Crow, Esq.

The latest bequest was that of Mr. Minet Wood, who in the year 1830 left £200, the interest of which sum was "to be applied by the Rector and Churchwardens to the purchase of articles of warm clothing for the poor of the parish in each succeeding winter for ever."

It is generally known that during the reign of James II., and down to that of Charles II., there was so great a scarcity of small copper coinage, that the tradesmen and victuallers were allowed to issue pieces of halfpenny and farthing value. It may not be generally known that the trade of Brasted had, more than a century ago, developed sufficiently to demand such a local circulating medium. Boyne, in his catalogue of the tokens, mentions one of the value of a farthing, the inscription, "O. William Lines,* 1666," the reverse "R. Brested in Kent, W. M. L."

* In the Register the name is spelt *Lynes*.

Entries in the Brasted Parish Registers regarding the family of CROW.

- 1564. Ann, daughter of Henry Crow, gent., baptized, Jan. 1st.
- 1568. William Crow, sonne of Henry Crow, gent., baptized Dec. 12th.
- 1576. Jane, daughter of Mr. Henry Crow, baptized Nov. 4th.
- 1585. Ann Crow, married to Stephen Meed, Oct. 30.
- 1587. Tomasin, wyfe of Mr. Henry Crow, buried June 26th.
- 1595. Sackveyle, sonne of William Crow, gent., baptized Dec. 7th.
- 1595. Mrs. An Crow, wyfe of Mr. William Crow, buried Jan. 7th.
- 1606. Gylles Crow, gent., buried Dec. 12.

Regarding the family of HEATH.

- 1570. Feb. 6th. Thomas Heath married to Rachell Olyver.
- 1594. April 13th. Martha Heath, daughter of Richard Heath, baptized.
- 1596. Sept. 12th. Richard, sonne of Richard Heath, baptized.
- 1597. Sept. 18th. Thomas, sonne of Richard Heath, baptized.
- 1598. Nov. 26th. John, sonne of Richard Heath, baptized.
- 1601. March 29th. Joane, daughter of Richard Heath, baptized.
- 1633. July 17th. — son of Edward Heath, (still born,) buried.
- 1667. Oct. 3rd. John, son of Sir John Heath, Kt., baptized.
- 1667. Oct. 6th. John " " " buried.
- 1671 March 8th. Mr. George Heath, Rector of West Grinstead, in Sussex, buried.
- 1676, June 21st. Dame Margarite Heath, wife of Sir John Heath, Kt., Attorney-General to His Majesty, of his Duchy of Lancaster.
- 1683. Dec. 20. Francis Heath, L.D. buried.
- 1688. Dec. 2nd. Mr. George Verney, Fellow of New College in Oxon, and Mrs. Margaret Heath, daughter of Sir John Heath, Kt., married.
- 1691. Nov. 3rd. Sir John Heath buried.

Regarding the family of SEYLIARDS.

- 1557. Nov. 12th. Annis Seyliard, married to John Lamparde.
- 1563. Dec. 25th. Thomas Seyliard, gent., married to Alis Bowle.
- 1566. Nov. 4th. Margaret Seiliard, married to Robert Olyver.
- 1568. Aug. 15th. Margaret, wyfe of Nycholas Seyliard, buried.

1575. Jan. 17th. Tomasin Seiliard, married to William Swone.
1577. Sept. 13th. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Seiliard, baptised.
1584. Jan. 3rd. Nicolas Seylyard, buried.
1586. Jan. 11th. Nicholas Seiliard, sonne of Thomas Seiliard, gent.,
buried.
1616. April 17th. Thomas Seilyard, of Sundridge, gent.; buried.
1628. Sept. 22nd. William Seylliard, gent., buried.
1653. Jan. 12th. John Dunklyn, Bury St. Edmunds, and Barbara
Seyliard, married.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE,

SHOWING THE CONNECTIONS OF THE SUCCESSIVE OWNERS OF BRASTED PARK, THE STOCKETS, CROWS, HEATES, AND VERNEYS.

Walter de STOCKET held the estate, called after him, in reign of Edward I.

Simon de Stocket, his son, succeeded, in Edward II.'s reign, and built the Chantry.

His only child, Lora = Richard BOARE.

Their grandson, Nicholas Boare, left (reign of Edward IV.)

an only child, Joane = Thomas CROW, gent.,

from whom was descended

Henry Crow = *Thomas*,
d. 1387.

Maria = John Miller.

*Sir Robert Heath, Kt. = Anne Miller.

Chief Justice of Common Pleas, 1631,
and King's Bench, 1641.

Sir John Heath = * Margaret Mennea (wid ow).
d. 1676.

Edward Heath, Att. Gen. of D. of
died without surviving issue. Lancaster, d. 1691.

Margaret Heath = Hon. and Rev. George Verney, 1698.

John Heath, b. 1648.

died in infancy, 1667.

*George Verney, b. 1689,
d. 1688.

Thomas, b. 1690.

Philip, b. 1690.

*Margaret Verney = Abigail.

Hon. John Verney = Abigail.

b. 1699.

*Margaret Verney, b. 1720, d. 1783.

Charles Howard = Katherine Cary,
E. of Nottingham. who withheld Bacc's
ring from Queen Elizabeth.

James V., King of Scotland.

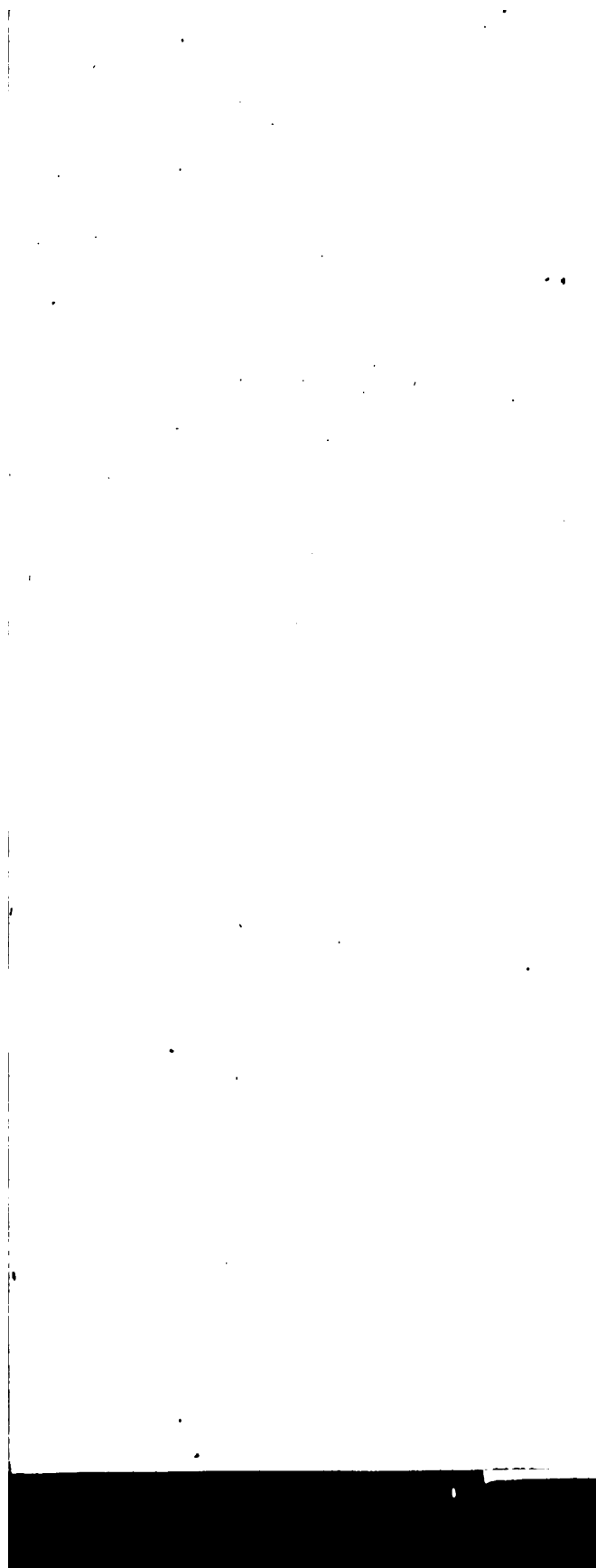
Robert, E. of Orkney.

John Stuart, E. of Carrick = Elizabeth (Howard), widow of Sir Robert Southwell.

Sir Matthew MENNES = Lady Margaret Stuart.

and succeeded to the family title of Lord Willoughby.

All the names in italics are collected from the Parish Registers and Monuments. Those marked * have Monuments in the Church.





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